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ABSTRACT

The major goals of the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs (OIA) in 1985 were to enhance Indian education concerns, aid tribes in economic development, and effectuate a smooth working relationship between state, local, and tribal governments in the spirit of and through the use of the Joint Powers Act. Advancement is reflected in all these areas. The report outlines the OIA's activities in: (1) inter-governmental coordination, facilitation, and negotiation (Social Services agreements, highway projects, increased communication with Eastern and band Navajos, the Santa Ana land transfer, and the Inter-American Indian Congress); (2) legislative action both in the state legislature and in Congress; (3) education (higher education initiatives, Bernalillo hot lunches, Public Law 874 Impact Aid, presentations to education study committees, bus routes, and the Pueblo Pintado Pre-school program); (4) economic development and employment (Navajo Service Delivery Area designation, computer profiles, economic development conference, and the President's report on reservation economies); (5) health (improved water system, adolescent injury prevention project, awards of vehicles, and Indian senior citizen centers); and (6) informational services ("The Source" newsletter, and public, tribal, and governmental information assistance). A map of New Mexico's Indian reservations is appended. (JMM)

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1985

Annual Report

RC016244

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

LA VILLA RIVERA BUILDING
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
TELEPHONE: 827-6440

MARCH 25, 1986

The Honorable Toney Anaya
Governor, State of New Mexico
Legislative-Executive Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Governor Anaya:

As required by law, I hereby submit the 1985 Annual Report for the Office of Indian Affairs.

I am pleased to this report and feel that we have met many of our goals that we started out to accomplish at the beginning of the year. Our major goals were to enhance Indian education concerns, aid tribes in the area of economic development, and effectuate a smooth working relationship between state, local and tribal governments in the spirit of and through the use of the Joint Powers Act. I believe that our annual report will reflect advancement in all these areas.

I believe, as Governor, you have adhered to the goals stated in your Indian Policy. Because of your commitment to the Native American people of the state and this office, we have been able to work towards insuring that all Native American concerns are adequately met.

Sincerely,

Joseph Little
Executive Director

JL/ac

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INTRODUCTION

The Office of Indian Affairs is the administrative arm of the New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs. The Commission was formed in 1955 by legislative enactment to serve as the coordinating body between tribal governments and local, state and federal governments.

Initially, the Commission had a one-man staff; but in 1975, in recognition of the increased political, economical and cultural interaction between tribal, local, state and federal governments, the Office of Indian Affairs (OIA) was created.

WHY WE EXIST

New Mexico has some 115,000 Indian citizens (plus an additional 18,000 Indian residents with non-New Mexico tribal affiliation), who compose nearly 10 percent of the state's entire population. Historically, Indian needs and concerns have been largely ignored by government and society in general. But today, these unique citizens are daily increasing their contact with and involvement in the affairs of the state and nation. With this increase in political, economic, educational, and cultural interaction comes the vital need for the OIA.

WHAT WE DO

Under its directive to "investigate, study, consider and act upon the entire subject of Indian conditions and relations within the State of New Mexico, including but not restricted to, problems of health, economy, education, legislation, and local, state and federal government," the OIA assumes a wide range of responsibilities. Some of the OIA's general goals are to:

- Foster a greater awareness of, and concern for, Indian issues and objectives
- Improve government-to-government relations on all levels within the framework of sovereignty
- Promote economic programs aimed at establishing tribal self-sufficiency
- Support legislation which benefits tribal and state constituents
- Increase health, education, and social services through assistance with block grants and contractural agreements

The office offers its technical help to any individual or tribe that asks for assistance, and disseminates information to those who would benefit from the information. The office staff has expertise in the areas of law, administration, educational services, employment, planning, state and national legislation, intergovernmental coordination, and information gathering.

In addition to serving as a resource for Native Americans, the OIA also works closely with, and for the benefit of, county, state and federal governments. It seeks to redress grievances and to address the needs of Indian people and the public in general by serving as an intermediary between these various governments. The office helps to coordinate the work of the various bodies, by providing valuable advice and insight into the working methods, limitations, and potentials of the different groups.

In general terms, the OIA wholeheartedly supports the concepts of tribal sovereignty and self-determination, but also strives to ensure Indian people are provided their rights and services as both U.S. and state citizens. The OIA believes that Indian economic development and educational advancement are the key to Indian self-sufficiency.

Within these broad goals, the OIA conducts many individual programs and activities to realize its ambitious mandate. A partial synopsis of activities conducted by the OIA in 1985 follows.

WHO WE ARE

OUR COMMISSION

As mentioned, the Office of Indian Affairs is the administrative arm of the Commission on Indian Affairs. The Commission, through regular quarterly meetings and special sessions, provides overall direction for the office. The Commission also requests the office to undertake specific projects, and passes resolutions in support of the efforts of the office, New Mexico's tribal groups, and other entities working on behalf of the Indian community.

At the close of 1985, the OIA Commission consisted of the following people:

NAME	APPOINTED	EXPIRATION DATE
WENDELL CHINO, Chairman (President, Mescalero Apache)	08-06-84	06-30-88
CARLOS O. VIGIL, Vice-Chairman (Nambe Pueblo)	08-06-84	06-30-86
EDWARD T. BEGAY, Secretary (Vice-Chairman, Navajo Nation)	08-06-84	06-30-88
LEONARD ATOLE (President, Jicarilla Apache)	08-06-84	03-30-86
PETER PINO (Zia Pueblo)	08-06-84	06-30-86
ROGER TSABETSAYE (Zuni Pueblo)	08-06-84	06-30-86
FORREST BUFFINGTON (McKinley County Counselor)	05-14-85	06-30-88
GLORIA JEAN BENSON-TODACHEENE (Navajo/Educator)	06-12-85	06-30-88
GLORIA HOWES (McKinley County Commissioner)	06-12-85	06-30-88
LEONARD TSOSIE (Navajo/Legal Advocate)	11-13-85	06-30-88

OUR STAFF

JOSEPH LITTLE
Executive Director

REGIS PECOS
Deputy Director

DOLORES CHANDLER
Administrator IV

RON MARTINEZ
Tribal Liaison Officer

DANIEL GIBSON
Information Specialist III

BILL LEWIS
Planner II

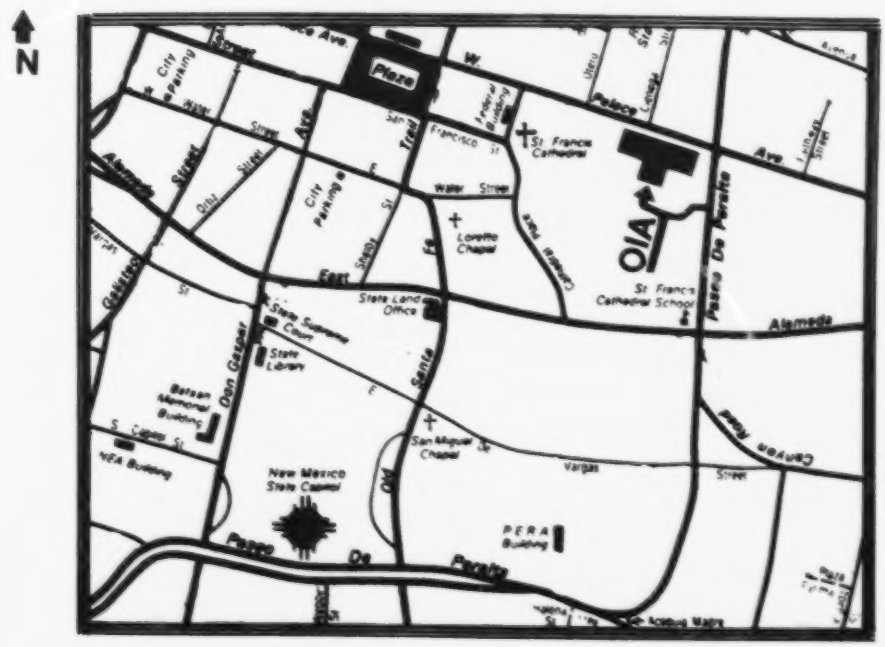
ANDREITA CORDERO
Secretary III

DARLENE HERRERA
Secretary I

WHERE WE'RE LOCATED

While the OIA's duties take staff members around the state, and occasionally to Washington, D.C., and other destinations, the old St. Vincent's Hospital in Santa Fe is our administrative center.

For further information on the OIA, write to La Villa Rivera Building, 224 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501, or call (505) 827-6440.



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SYNOPSIS OF OIA ACTIVITIES IN 1985

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION, FACILITATION, NEGOTIATION

BIA-State-IHS Social Services Agreements

In mid-1985, the Bureau of Indian Affairs issued revised regulations concerning its provision of social service support funds. These new regulations place a greater burden on states to provide such services to their Indian constituents, and resulted in an influx of New Mexico Indian people requesting assistance services from the state's Human Service Department (HSD). This, in turn, led to confusion among state social service workers as to the responsibilities of the state. With the cooperation of the BIA, the IHS and HSD, the OIA pulled together the various parties involved and initiated discussion to resolve the conflict. HSD has since issued a policy statement to its county workers to clarify the state's position, and has guaranteed that no qualified Indian client would be denied state services. More detailed cooperative working policies between the parties are now being drawn up to head off potential conflicts down the road as the federal government pulls back from providing many direct services to the Indian people.

Highway Projects Coordination

OIA staff met many times in 1985 with the New Mexico Chief Highway Administrator and his staff to discuss highway issues, and to collect information on highway projects and funding formulas to pass on to tribal governments. The Highway Dept. held several of its commission meetings on tribal lands in 1985, which helped to initiate better communication and assessment of needs.

As part of these efforts, the office played a role in initiating discussions between the Alamo Navajo band and the state concerning use of highway cooperative funds for paving the second of the reservation's two access roads (a 50-mile road running north from Alamo to I-40). Alamo is now continuing talks with Socorro county about use of a portion of the cooperative funds for the project. In line with this project, the OIA helped to notify and secure the support of New Mexico's Congressional delegation for the paving project.

The OIA was also instrumental in the construction at Laguna Pueblo of several new off-ramps on I-40. This will allow the pueblo to construct a truck stop and restaurant facility on the site.

The office also continued to work with state and federal authorities to secure additional funds for road construction work on reservation lands.

And finally, the OIA worked closely with the Highway Dept. to create better contract forms for use of the highway cooperative funds.

Increased Contact and Communication with Eastern and Band Navajos

OIA staff members helped to plan and coordinate many meetings between representatives from the Governor's office, the state's congressional leaders, the main Navajo Nation government, the county, and other departments of state government with New Mexico's Eastern Navajo chapter leaders and band officials (Alamo, especially) to discuss issues including: youth employment, expansion of health services, electricity problems, poor drinking water, establishment of voting precincts, highway problems, lack of senior citizen funding and programs, lack of local education facilities, and availability of federal and state funds to address these problems.

The meetings were intended to help strengthen chapter governments' ability to work with state, federal and county governments, and to establish chapter priorities and development plans. These efforts have focused attention on the conditions of the New Mexico Navajo chapters, and additional assistance and cooperative planning strategies are now underway.

Several concrete achievements can be noted as a result of our contacts and work in this area. The Alamo Navajo band, for instance, was awarded a $7000 grant from the Natural Resources Dept. of the state for construction of a recreation and community park. Alamo also received a $13,000 grant—again from the Natural Resources Division (Forestry Division)—for its fire protection program. The office also helped Alamo's funding request from the Navajo Nation's administrative center in Window Rock for renovation and expansion of Alamo's Headstart building and chapter house. In a similar effort, the office contacted Window Rock concerning the need at Pueblo Pintado (an Eastern Navajo chapter) for office quarters for the chapter manager, community health representatives, and other staff. Window Rock has since come through with the necessary funds. (See other categories for additional accomplishments regarding Eastern Navajo.)

Santa Ana Land Transfer

For several years the University of New Mexico and Santa Ana Pueblo have been involved in a lawsuit concerning problems of land titles and trespass claims. In the winter of 1985, the negotiations had reached a deadlock. Through meetings arranged by the OIA (at the request of the UNM Board of Regents) with the university president and the president of the university's board, talk was resumed and a settlement has been reached, saving both parties expenses of litigation and time, while furthering goodwill.

Inter-American Indian Congress

The OIA played a major role in planning and conducting the Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress, held in Santa Fe on October 28, 1985, through November 1, 1985. This was the first Congress to be held in the United States in the organization's 45-year history. It brought governmental delegations from 19 nations, and Indian leaders and representatives from around the world to discuss common problems facing indigenous peoples, and possible solutions to these problems. The Congress, in retrospect, was judged to be the most dynamic and successful of any of the Congresses yet convened. Executive Director of the State Office of Indian Affairs, Mr. Joseph Little, served on the official U.S. delegation, while Public Information Officer for the office, Mr. Daniel Gibson, coordinated all media coverage of this historic event. Mr. Regis Pecos, Deputy Director, planned and coordinated a 10-day post-Congress regional tour for a delegation of observers from Costa Rica.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

State Legislature

The Office of Indian Affairs (OIA) worked closely with the Governor's staff and other departments of state government in analyzing bills, acts, memorials, etc., of the 37th Legislature that would have an impact on the state's Indian community (financially, socially, diplomatically, etc.). This action helped direct the Governor's office and other departments of the executive, as well as the legislature, to support beneficial Indian legislation, or to oppose potentially damaging bills.

Members of the staff met with tribal leaders and program personnel frequently during the legislative session to discuss specific legislation and the legislative process in general. The office provided these people with information packages concerning the legislators, makeup of committees, room assignments, etc., copies of bills, and OIA analyses of these bills. Weekly legislative reports were also compiled and disseminated among the Indian communities. These reports explained the basic impact of the proposed bills, who introduced them, what committees they were heard by, and their current status.

These efforts helped to ensure passage of many important pieces of legislation, including appropriation of $200,000 for Indian senior citizen centers, creation of single-member school districts and county commission districts (which will provide for much greater Indian political participation on local levels), and revision of the adoption code to reflect provisions of the federal "Indian Child Welfare Act." (See also "Impact Aid" under the education category.)

Congress

The Office presented testimony to several Congressional panels in 1985, including the panel gathering information in regards to preventative disease and health promotion bills later adopted by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan.

The office also was often in contact with New Mexico's Congressional representatives by phone and correspondence in 1985, as well as through personal visits in Washington and to their local offices, about federal legislation of importance to New Mexico's Indian people. Topics discussed included a possible cut of $5 million from Indian Health Service to fund an AIDS study (the idea was killed), funding losses to the Indian Health Service in general, funding cuts to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Indian Education, local issues such as school lunch funds for Indian students, federal highway projects on reservations, impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, health and education projects, and numerous other subjects.

Yet another activity on the Congressional level was the office's sponsorship of a resolution of support from the Governor's Interstate Indian Council concerning the designation of tribes as eligible recipients of funds from the federal Clean Water Act. This resolution was adopted by the Council and submitted to Congress, where it played a role in helping to convince Congress to adopt the proposal under new regulations for the Clean Water Act.

EDUCATION

Higher Education Initiatives

The office has taken an active role in advocating and ensuring greater resources and attention to Indian higher education needs.

The office attended and/or sponsored numerous meetings and conferences on the subject of Indian higher education in Las Cruces, Albuquerque and Espanola, which helped to identify the issues, problems, and possible solutions to the failure of Indian higher education in New Mexico.

The OIA also presented testimony before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission about the lack of Indian administrators and faculty at New Mexico institutions of higher learning, and met with the president of the University of New Mexico and the UNM Board of Regents president on this same subject.

At the request of the OIA, UNM's Board of Regents established an ad hoc committee to the Board in late 1985 to advise on Native American higher education concerns. Members of the OIA staff are serving on this committee. Several other state higher education institutions are now also considering similar programs.

Bernalillo Hot Lunches

The office worked closely with the Bernalillo school system, Senator Domenici and the federal entities responsible for hot lunch programs to ensure Indian students at Bernalillo High School were not denied services because of a problem in paperwork—as had been threatened. This action was successful, saving the district thousands of dollars.

P. L. 874—Impact Aid

The office took a very active role in the 1985 legislative session to help defeat a very biased bill concerning the distribution of P.L. 874 funds, the federal funds earmarked for school districts with large federal land holdings. In its place, the office helped to ensure passage of a replacement bill that better addressed this process and the severe financial difficulties facing school districts with large Indian populations.

A member of the OIA staff was subsequently chosen to help draw up the guidelines districts must comply with concerning the use of 874 funds, including parental involvement, financial disclosure and other criteria dictated by the federal government, which was adapted by the Office of Finance/Office of Education.

At OIA's prompting, two Indians were placed on the Governor's Task Force for the Education Funding Formula. The Deputy Director of the Office of Indian Affairs was one of the two; and through him and the OIA, the Task Force accepted and endorsed several recommendations with a bearing on P.L. 874 funding, including a directive to the State Department of Education for creating a comprehensive State Policy on Indian Education and dedication of additional finances for Indian education.

Presentations to Education Study Committees

The office worked closely with the many standing and interim committees studying education reform in 1985, presenting data and testimony in public hearings and private meetings to the Legislative Education Study Committee, the Public School Reform Committee, the Legislative Higher Education Re-evaluation Study Committee, and the Governor's Task Force for the Education Funding Formula (see above).

Bus Routes

In the State Transportation Department's 1985 survey of bus routes, funding was eliminated for the Santo Domingo Pueblo to Cochiti Elementary School route. It was said all the pueblo's children should attend the Santo Domingo Elementary School. The children's parents, however, protested it was their right to determine where their children attended school, and turned to our office for help. With our intervention, the situation was rectified; and the children are now being provided busing to the Cochiti Elementary School as before.

Pueblo Pintado Pre-School

In line with our work with this isolated Eastern Navajo chapter (see intergovernmental category), the OIA assisted in securing larger quarters for their pre-school program. We helped to provide the contact to the appropriate agency within the Navajo Nation tribal government, and saw that the problem was acknowledged and solved.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Navajo SDA Designation

The office played a major role in the designation of a Navajo Nation Service Delivery Area (SDA) for the federally funded Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Joseph Little, Executive Director of the OIA, was appointed to a task force by Governor Anaya created to look into such a designation. Little was subsequently elected its chairman.

When the JTPA program was initiated in 1983, only two SDA's were created in the state; one for Bernalillo county and the other for the rest of the state. Creation of this third SDA will put administrative control of Navajo JTPA projects into the hands of the Navajo Nation itself.

Creation of this SDA required the close cooperation of the Navajo Nation, its several divisions dealing with labor and employment issues, the New Mexico Employment Security Department, and other federal and state entities. It was only through the advocacy and coordinating work of the task force that the Navajo SDA designation was enacted.

Computer Profiles

The office is working with the Economic Development and Tourism Department (ED&T) on developing economic potential profiles on all New Mexico reservations and tribes. These profiles consist of information on location, population, work force, resources, and other data businesses are interested in reviewing when considering site locations. Other profiles will be entered into ED&T's computer, where they can be easily accessed for the first time by outside interests.

Economic Development Conference

The office planned and executed a major Indian economic development conference on the Mescalero Apache reservation in 1985. The conference was attended by almost all New Mexico tribes, as well as representatives from the BIA, the Small Business Administration, the State Economic Development and Tourism Department, and numerous other private and public bodies. The two-day conference saw much helpful and valuable information and contacts exchanged.

President's Report on Reservation Economies

The OIA conducted several meetings with the state's tribal leaders to review the President's Report on Reservation Economies. This report will serve as a blueprint for federal action concerning economic development on reservations during the next several decades. The office put together a detailed review of the report and discussed the implications with the tribes. From this, a response to the report was prepared, agreed upon, and forwarded to Washington, providing New Mexico's tribes with further input and influence in the creation of this powerful federal policy.

HEALTH

Improved Water System

In 1985, a serious health problem associated with the Pueblo Pintado water system was brought to our attention. Test samples from the school's water supply showed up to nine times the accepted federal level of fluoride. Furthermore, it was learned that the local sewage system often backed up into the drinking water system and that major water line breaks cutting off all water supplies were common. Calling together the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Navajo Nation, and state officials, the OIA attempted to find a solution to this difficult and unlivable situation. The Bureau of Land Management is now drilling an exploratory well in the area, and studies are underway to see if Pueblo Pintado might link up with the drinking water system of Torreon and other local chapters. Meanwhile, water tanker trucks are being dispatched to provide sanitary water to the residents and students on a temporary basis.

Adolescent Injury Prevention Project

Late in 1985, the OIA was asked to help coordinate participants in a program designed to identify high-potential accident populations among Indian youth in New Mexico, and to help insititute a preventative program. The project is being led by the State Health and Environment Department, with funds provided by the federal government. It is a three-year project.

Vehicles

A staff member of the OIA sat on the advisory committee for dispersing federal transportation department vehicle grants. Through his mailing of RFP's, application reviews and other follow up, Nambe Pueblo was awarded a station wagon for their health clinic, and Jemez Pueblo was provided maintenance funds for their health vehicles. The OIA staff also worked with the State Agency on Aging to ensure Indian governments received a portion of state funds appropriated for senior citizen center vehicles. In 1985, the pueblos were awarded $26,000 worth of vehicles by the state, and the Navajo Nation received $26,000 for vehicles.

Indian Senior Citizen Centers

In addition to the vehicle appropriations noted above, New Mexico Indian senior citizen centers also received additional funding through the State Agency on Aging with the assistance of the OIA. These funds totaled as follows: $7,300 to Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos for equipment; $2,500 to Santo Domingo Pueblo for equipment; $4,500 to Zuni Pueblo for equipment; and $25,000 to the Navajo Nation for senior citizen center renovations. On top of these funds, the following sums were awarded for operating expenses: the Jicarilla Apache—$4,000; the Mescalero Apache—$3,300; the Navajo Nation—$91,000; and the Pueblos—$102,000 (a total of $200,300!).

INFORMATIONAL SERVICES

Newsletter

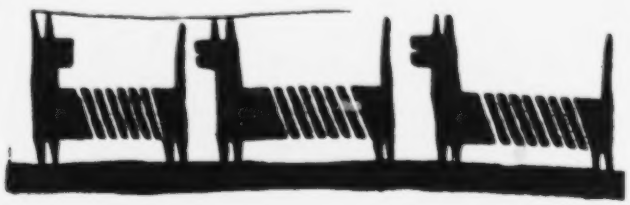
The office gathered information, wrote, designed, and oversaw production and distribution every three months of the OIA newsletter, *The Source*. This newsletter is mailed and hand-distributed to personnel of state government, the federal government (both local and in Washington), tribal governments (both local and out-of-state), Indian commissions nationwide, state and national media, and private Indian organizations nationwide.

The 16-page issues took an in-depth look at a specific subject of importance or covered wide-ranging interests. They were intended to educate and inform both the layman and those with a refined interest in Indian affairs on pressing Indian problems and conditions. Only when people are aware of a problem, can they begin to address it. The newsletter also served to inform people about success stories and Indian hopes, and provides summaries of resources, state and national legislation, and other vital information for addressing these needs and hopes. Comments and compliments of *The Source* have been received from across the state and nation.

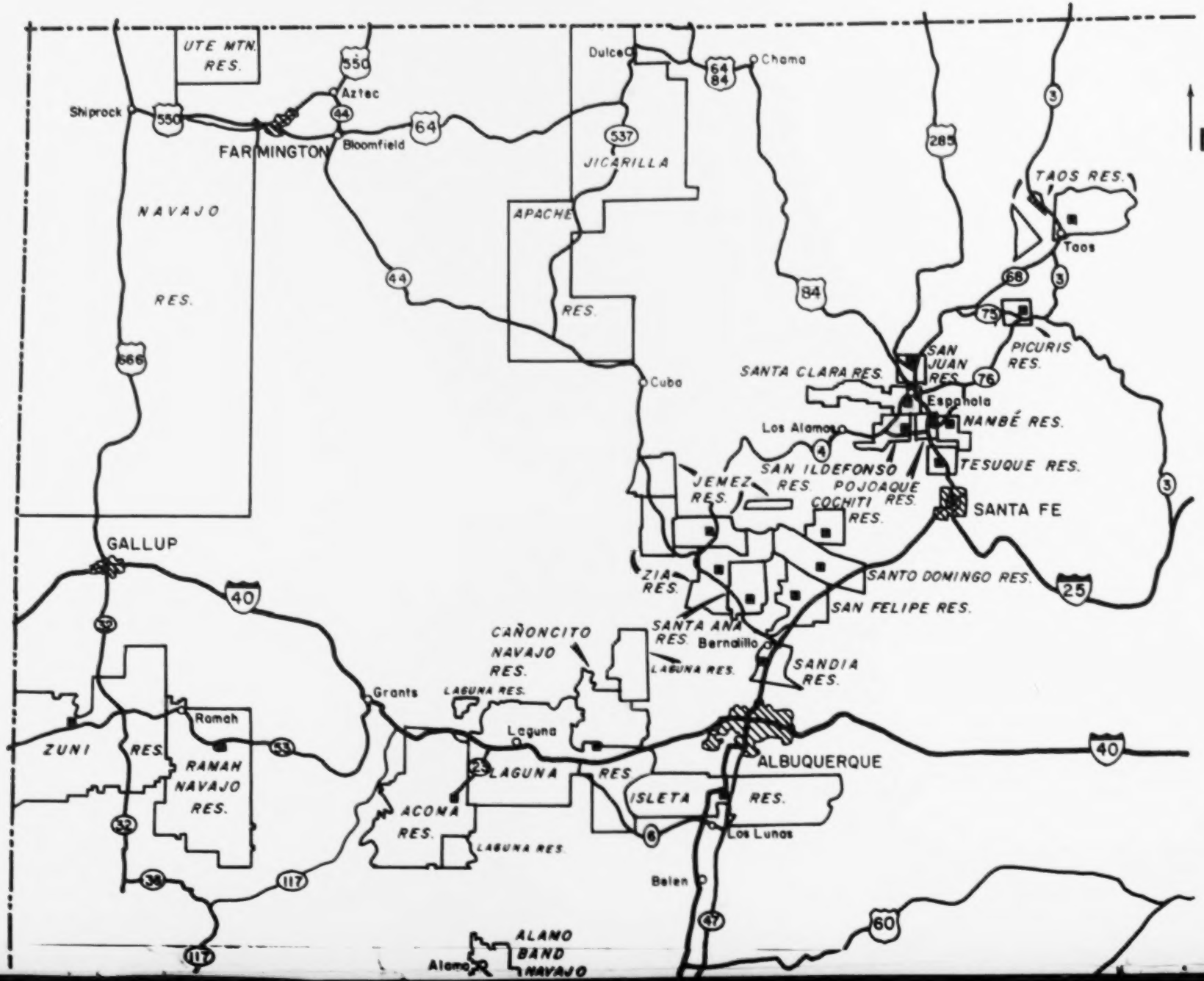
Public, Tribal and Governmental Information Assistance

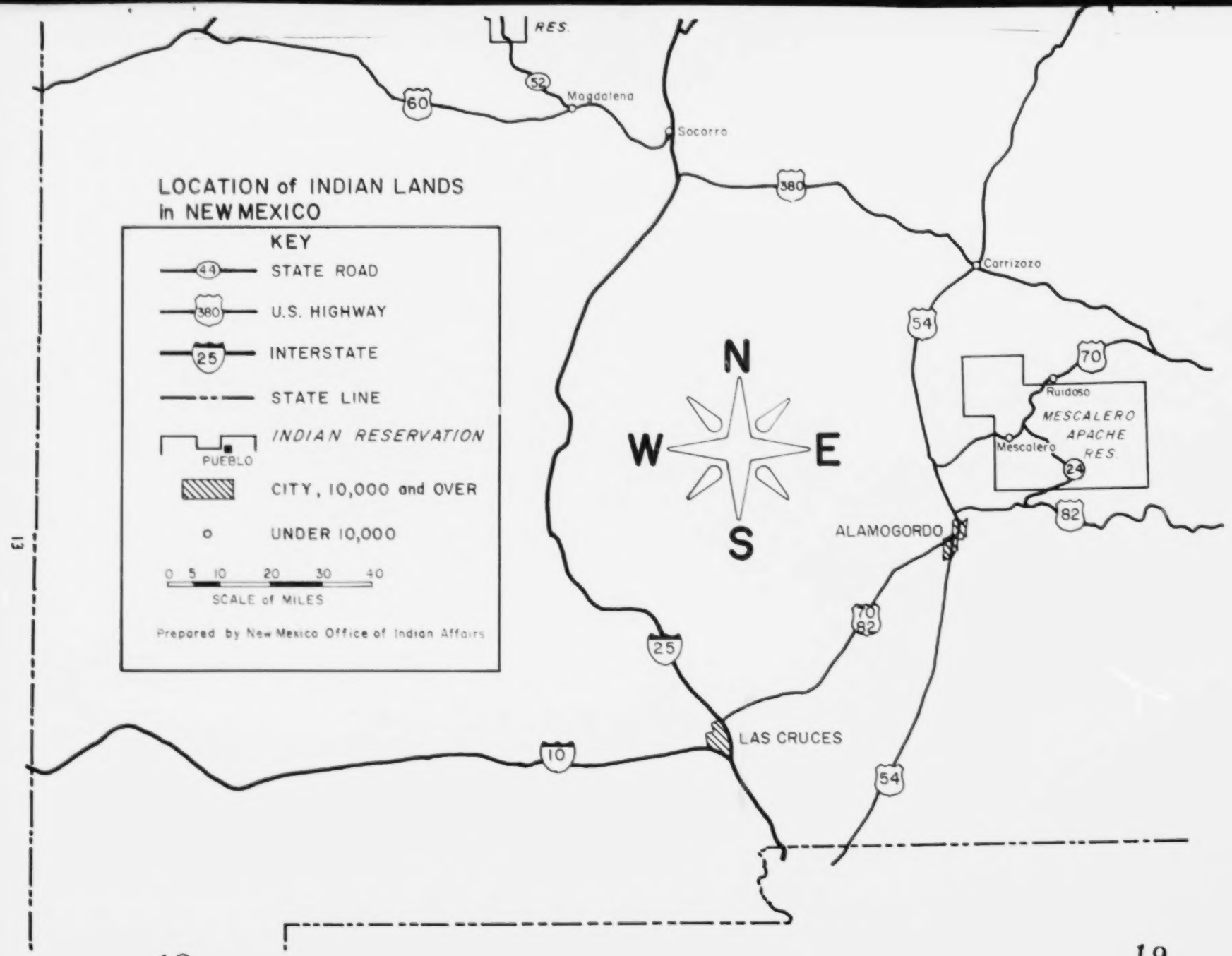
A staff member responded to numerous requests from the general public for information on New Mexico's Indian people, such as population figures, locations of reservations, history, voting patterns, the Indian Arts and Crafts Protection Act, and a wide range of other subjects. The office also provided printed and visual materials to non-Indian governments and agencies about the state's tribes, including information for the Canadian Indian Rights Commission, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the NM Agency on Aging. The office also provided informational assistance to tribes, composing press

releases for them, assisting with production of brochures, providing mailing lists, writing resolutions, responding to derogatory articles on Indians in the local and national press, issuing reports explaining state government policies and programs, and doing studies—such as determining the number of Indians employed at state colleges or in state government. All this information, like our newsletter, serves to increase knowledge of—and thus understanding and openness towards—Indians among non-Indians, and knowledge among tribal governments and individuals of resources and processes that can be of help to them.



NEW MEXICO INDIAN RESERVATIONS




LOCATION of INDIAN LANDS
in NEW MEXICO
KEY
44 STATE ROAD
380 U.S. HIGHWAY
25 INTERSTATE
STATE LINE
INDIAN RESERVATION
PUEBLO
CITY, 10,000 and OVER
UNDER 10,000
0 5 10 20 30 40
SCALE of MILES
Prepared by New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs
RES.
52
Magdalena
60
Socorro
380
Carrizozo
54
70
Ruidoso
MESCALERO
APACHE
RES.
Mescalero
24
82
ALAMOGORDO
N
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LAS CRUCES
10
54
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